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SUBJECT Resin and Turpentine Plant in Kiev-Dargitsa

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(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. 25X1X

1. The Rosin and Turpentine Plant was located about 2.5 km east northeast of the Dnieper River and about 3.5 km north northwest of the Kiev-Darnitsa railroad station, near the point at which the railroad line from Darnitsa (50°26'N/30°39'E), running north-northwest, crosses the Kiev (50°27'N/30°32'E) - Chernigov (51°30'N/31°16'E) asphalt highway. A spur track connected the plant area with the railroad line from Kiev to the Darnitsa railroad station. There was also a highway connection to Kiev.
2. The plant was called Lyesokhimicheski Zavod (Lyesokhim Zavod) (wood chemical factory). According to another source the plant was designated Voy Zavod (Armanent plant). This was an old plant and during the war, part of the plant was evacuated to the Urals. The remaining part was destroyed. Reconstruction of this plant has been under way since 1945. Production was partly resumed in 1946. By mid-1947 the plant was in full-scale operation but building work still continued and had not been completed as of April 1949.
3. The plant covered an area of about 500 sq meters and comprised the following installations: rosin and turpentine production department, laboratory, lacquer and dye department, Stauffer grease department, soap department and auxiliary and secondary departments. According to a Soviet worker, electrical power was supplied from a Kiev power plant by means of a 40,000-volt transmission line. There was also a plant-owned auxiliary power plant. *
4. Rosin, turpentine, Stauffer grease, rosin soap and other kinds of soap, lacquers and dyes were produced in this plant. Estimates on the 1948 and 1949 daily production vary between 15 and 55 tons of rosin and between 22 and 85 tons of Stauffer grease. Incoming raw material shipments consisted of about 480 tons of resins. The rosin shipments arrived only during the nine warm months of the year. The crude rosin originated mostly from the Rokitno district. **

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5. The chief engineer was one Libinski or Livinski (fnu), who had been employed in a Frankfurt factory for three years. He allegedly stayed in Frankfurt illegally for three months in mid-1947. German engineers were employed in the plant and lived with their families near the plant. The number of workers employed in 1949 totaled 200 to 300, of which a high percentage were women. About 250 to 600 PWs worked in the plant during the reconstruction period. The PWs, especially the experts, were taken out of the plant in the beginning of April 1949 and were replaced by about 1,000 Soviet male and female convicts.
6. Part of the plant was surrounded by a wooden fence and a barbed-wire fence, as well as by watchtowers. The plant was guarded by plant police and by the fire brigade which was equipped with a fire engine. Red Army soldiers were also occasionally on guard duty. ***

* ☐ Comment. For location and layout sketches of the plant see Annexes 1 and 2.

** ☐ Comment. Rosin and turpentine were being produced in the Kiev-Darnitsa Rosin and Turpentine Plant as early as 1940. However, it is not known that Stauffer grease and other lubricants as well as lacquers and dyes were produced at that time. All sources agreed that the new equipment consisted mainly of machines dismantled and shipped from Germany. Sources also agreed that this was a very modern factory. By including Stauffer grease, lacquers and other products in the production program in addition to rosin and turpentine, all secondary and waste products yielded from the processing of rosin can be used. To date, the plant installations have by no means been utilized to capacity. It is known that the plants in the U.S.S.R., processing crude rosin constantly suffer from a raw material shortage. Even in 1941 most of the Soviet plants could not utilize more than 60 percent of their capacity. Until 1949 the plant was operated only during the nine warm months of the year and it was not possible to acquire an adequate stockpile for the winter months. The wide variation in the estimated daily production figures reported is probably due to the irregularity of deliveries of raw materials.

*** ☐ Comment. One source remarked that various explosive factories are the recipients of the rosin production, but this is not believed to be probable. It is true that rosin contains carbon and therefore could be used in the explosive industry. However, there are many other, much cheaper, materials which can be used for this purpose. Stauffer grease is a widely used lubricant for machine and vehicle bearings, especially those which are exposed to the weather.

Attachments: Two

1. Sketch of the location of the rosin and turpentine plant in Kiev.
2. Layout sketch of the plant.

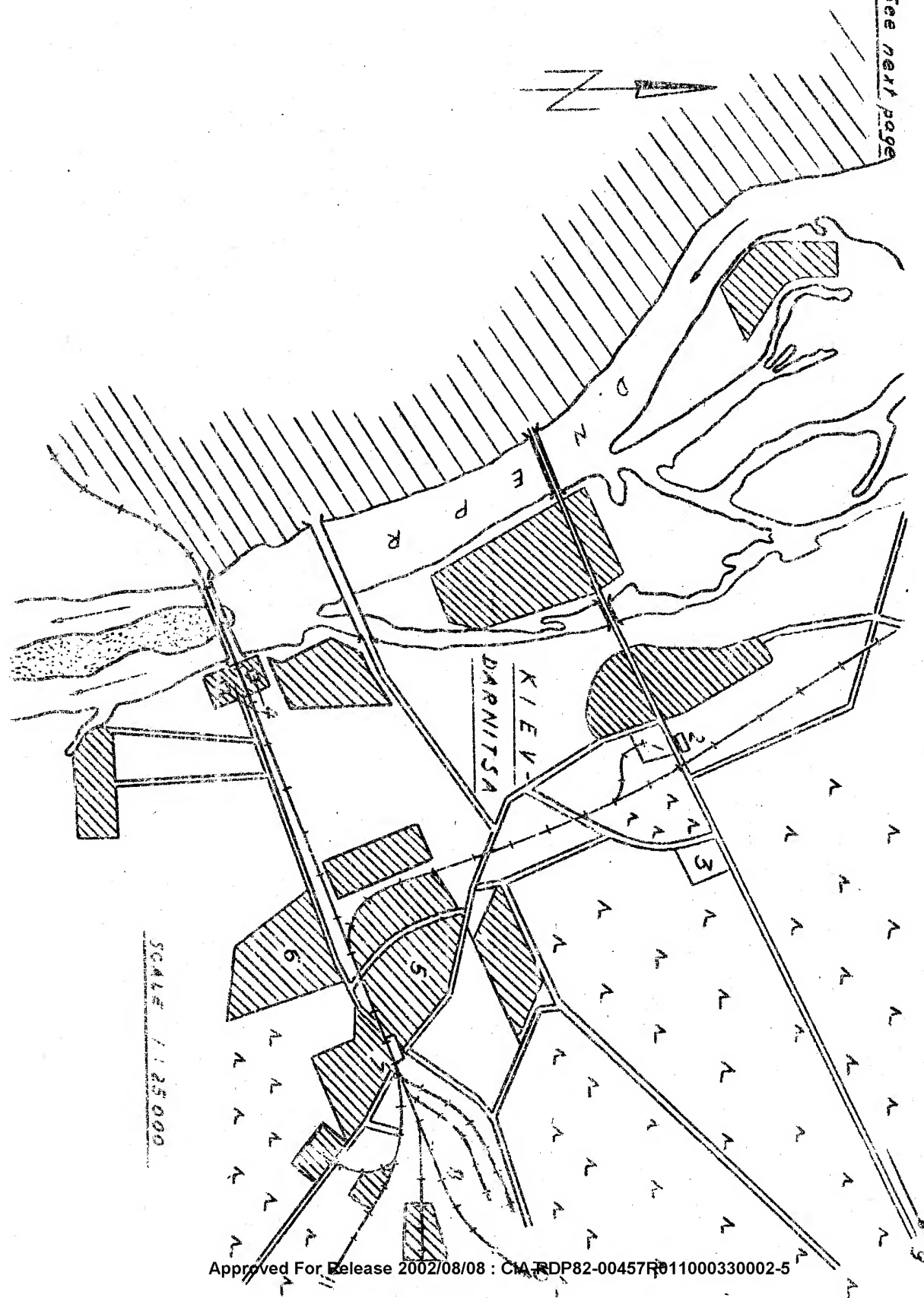
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Attachment 1

Location Sketch of the Rosin and Turpentine Plant in Kiev-Darnitsa.

LEGEND: See next page



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Attachment 1

Legend:

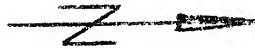
1. Rosin and Turpentine Factory.
2. Bread factory.
3. Rayon factory.
4. Sawmill.
5. Staraya Darnitsa.
6. Novaya Darnitsa.
7. Kiev-Darnitsa railroad passenger station.
8. Kiev-Darnitsa railroad freight station.
9. Road to Chernigov (about 77 miles).
10. Railroad line to Nyezhin (about 70 miles).
11. Railroad line to Poltava (about 210 miles).

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attachment 2

Layout Sketch of the Rosin and Turpentine Plant in Kiev-Darnitsa



LEGEND See next page

10 CHERNIGOV

NOT TO SCALE

DARNITSA

TO RR STATION
about 2-5 miles

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Attachment 2

Legends:

1. Administration building, a three-story structure, 40x30x8 meters. The apartment of the plant manager was also located in this building.
2. Rosin and turpentine production department. A multiple-story building, 45x30x18 meters, equipped with three or four boilers with twisted pipes. Each boiler had a capacity of 5 cubic meters. Turpentine and rosin were produced by passing liquified resin through boilers and pipes. A muddy residue was separated in this process. According to one source artificial resin (sic) was also produced in this department.
3. Laboratory, 30x25x5 meters. It was an annex of the rosin and turpentine production department and was used for testing the plant products.
4. Lacquer and dye production department, 120x45x20 meters. The production of all kinds of lacquers and of dyes was started in 1949.
5. Stauffer grease department, a multiple-story structure, 40x30x18 meters. Stauffer grease, consisting of 30 percent rosin, 25 percent inferior lubricating oil, and 20 percent lime and soda mixture and distilled water was produced.
6. Rosin warehouse, with sun roof.
7. Soap production department, 30x30x8 meters. Rosin soaps and other soaps were produced in this department.
8. Warehouse for chemicals, 60x20x15 meters. Spirits (sic), oil and turpentine were stored in this warehouse, which was equipped with six tanks having an alleged total capacity of 400 tons.
9. Depot for the storage of tools and building materials.
10. Boiler house with smokestack, 40x30x20 meters, equipped with three horizontal coal, wood and oil-fired boilers.
11. Transformer station, 10x8 meters with modern equipment, divided into 8 small and 3 large compartments. The switchboard installation was in the center of the building.
12. Carpentry shop, cooperage and garages, 40x12x8 meters.
13. Forge, fitting shop and electric workshop, a 20x12x10 meter building.
14. Warehouse for finished goods, 30x15 meters.
15. " " " " 15x12 meters.
16. Loading ramp.
17. Former stables.
18. Auxiliary power plant, equipped with two American Diesel generator sets, manufactured by the Penn-Serving Plant in Chicago, one of which was a four cylinder Diesel engine with a 125-kw generator and the other was a two-cylinder

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attachment 2

engine with a 50-kw generator; a German MAN six-cylinder Diesel engine with a 125-kw generator; a 200 HP four-cylinder Diesel engine with a 125-kw Siemens generator; a three-cylinder Skoda Diesel engine with a 60-kw Siemens generator; and two 70 HP two-cylinder Diesel engines, with 50-kw Siemens generators.

19. New building.

20. Water pumping station.

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